(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2277.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1790.

LONDON, *June* 7.

LETTERS from Oſtend ſay, that the Spaniſh conſul there has received advices from the Spaniſh miniſter at Paris, warning him of hoſtilities being about to begin between his nation and Great-Britain—and deſiring him to give the neceſſary information to all Spaniſh ſhips which are there.

The Aurora whale ſhip, arrived at Briſtol from the ſouthern Ocean, is ſaid to have brought further evidence of the inſulting conduct of Spain. One of the Spaniſh frigates ſent a boat on board her with notice that ſhe muſt deſiſt from fiſhing in thoſe parts, as it would not be permitted; and, if that notice was diſregarded, force would be uſed to drive her from thoſe ſeas, where no colours but thoſe of Spain, and the nations ſhe protected, had a right to exerciſe a commerce.

June 16. Soon after midnight, between Monday and yeſterday, in conſequence of the arrival of Mr. Baſilico, the long expected meſſenger from Spain, the Duke of Leeds ſummoned a meeting of the cabinet miniſters, who met accordingly yeſterday at ten o'clock, and were all preſent, except the miniſter, and lord Privy Seal, who are both out of town; after which letters were diſpatched by his grace's meſſengers as follow, viz. to the king, at Windſor Lodge; to the duke of Clarence, at Plymouth; the miniſter, at the univerſity at Cambridge; the marquis of Strafford, at Trentham, Staffordſhire; to admiral Barrington, in the Downs; and to moſt of his majeſty's miniſters abroad.

Diſpatches were alſo ſent off yeſterday from the ſecretary of ſtate's office for the home department, to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the governors of the diſferent iſlands, ports, &c. under the crown.

Mr. Fitzherbert was not arrived at Madrid when Baſilico left that place, but was expected in a day or two.

We have the beſt authority to ſay that the tendency of the meſſage from Spain is extremely equivocal, and by no means determinate of the event of peace or war. The court of Madrid is willing to make reſtitution for the prizes taken at Nootka, as well as to allow any fair indemnification for the expence we have been put to; but in reſpect to a ceſſion of thoſe rights of territory which that court ſuppoſes itſelf poſſeſſed of—they are points which cannot be given up, and the king of Spain truſts that Great-Britain will not inſiſt on them. The king declares, that he has not the moſt diſtant wiſh of engaging in hoſtilities with Great-Britain, and that his armaments are deſtined to other objects; but, at the ſame time, he contends for an *excluſive right* to the ſouthern whale fiſhery and the fur trade of Nootka Sound—the principal objects of the preſent diſputes—and urges the expediency of diſcuſſing the various commercial points with temper and deliberation.

It is certain that the news of the armaments in this country has occaſioned the greateſt conſternation in Spain, but the merchants all acknowledge the impoſſibility that they can enter on a war with Great-Britain, which muſt prove ſuch an unequal conteſt. To ſhew, however, that Spain ſeems well inclined to accommodate matters with England, the court of Madrid no ſooner received the diſpatches taken out by Baſilico, which, among other objects, is ſuppoſed to have inſiſted on having the ancient commercial privileges with this country renewed, than orders were ſent to all the cuſtom-houſes in the out ports of Spain, to allow the entry of Britiſh merchandiſe, according to the ſtipulations made in the treaty of Utrecht. The conduct of Spain has long been a ſubject of vexation and complaint to our merchants, as it has for many years paſt endeavoured to lay burthens on the Britiſh commerce, which it is now inſiſted ſhall be remedied. This point the court of Madrid ſeems willing to accede to, by the orders having been given which we have juſt mentioned.

The orders ſent from this country to the conſuls in Spain were ſuch, that immediately on the receipt of them notice was given for our ſhips to quit the Spaniſh ports immediately. The port of Barcelona has been wholly cleared of Engliſh veſſels—upwards of 40 ſail have ſailed from thence about the middle of May, under the convoy of the Bull Dog, captain Peyton, for Gibraltar, where they arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated on Friday laſt, ſays—— "Our court will be the mediator between Spain and England, and inſtructions to that purpoſe are already ſent to the marquis de la Luzerne, the ambaſſador at London."

June 17. The information relative to the preparations of Spain, aſſert, that forty-ſix ſhips of the line is the force they are able to bring forward in the courſe of ſix weeks.

In reſpect to the ſouthern whale fiſhery, it may be depended on, that adminiſtration will not recede in the leaſt degree; and, among thoſe moſt zealous in ſupport of this commercial object, lord Hawkeſbury is to be named.

The laſt expreſs received by the Ruſſian miniſter at Vienna carried him this intelligence: "That it was the final and unalterable determination of the empreſs of Ruſſia not to accept the mediation of the king of Pruſſia on any other conſideration than this—*That the court of Berlin ſhall guarantee to Ruſſia the poſſeſſion of the Crimea, Oczakow, and Beſſarabia; or that, inſtead of Beſſarabia, his Pruſſian majeſty ſhall inſure to her the payment of ten millions of dollars by the Turks, towards reimburſing the expences of a war* unjuſtly commenced by the Porte, without the leaſt provocation!"

This ſtrange ultimatum of Ruſſia muſt neceſſarily produce a war—for the court of Berlin is bound by treaty with the Porte to procure her a peace that ſhall reſtore to her Oczakow and the Crimea, or to declare war againſt Auſtria and Ruſſia.

Ruſſia declares ſhe will never conſent to give up either the Crimea or the town of Oczakow.—The only alternative, therefore, which Pruſſia has, is war!

June 29. The Dutch ſquadron, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line, under the command of an officer bearing a flag at the fore-topmaſt head, has paſſed through the narrow ſeas, on their way to Portſmouth; theſe ſhips, in all probability, are by this time anchored at St. Helen's.

When this force left the Texel, five more ſhips were in preparation for ſea—the ſhipwrights were unremitted in completing their work; but the want of ſeamen was what they apprehended detention from.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, June 28.

"Arrived the Fury ſloop of war from the coaſt of Spain; ſhe brings intelligence, that on the 5th inſtant they diſcovered eighteen ſail of men of war from Ferrol, ſailing for Cadiz; and that on the 19th inſtant ſhe was chaſed off the coaſt of Spain, by a Spaniſh frigate; the captain arrived at Torbay on Friday laſt, and went off expreſs for the admiralty.

"Admiral Barrington is now under way with 16 ſail of the line, 5 frigates, and a ſloop of war ſuppoſed for the weſtward."

BRIDGE-TOWN, *(Barbadoes) June* 19.

Accounts from leeward ſince our laſt publication bring further information reſpecting the inſurrection of the free people of colour and ſlaves at Martinico, numbers of whom are daily brought in, and executed in a manner, which, though in ſome degree juſtifiable from the atrocity of the crime, is ſhocking to humanity; an immediate ſuſpenſion on the firſt tree, and the mercileſs thruſts of the bayonets of the ſoldiery, is the ſure fate of thoſe who are taken; and the leaſt cauſe of ſuſpicion of an accomplice or diſaffected perſon, dooms the perſon ſuſpected to the horrors of a dungeon.—It is alſo ſaid that ſeveral of the principal inhabitants were concerned in the conſpiracy, many of whom had fled from the iſland. Upon the whole, we are aſſured that the utmoſt confuſion prevails throughout the colony, and a total ſtagnation of trade and buſineſs of every kind.

July 3. On Wedneſday laſt arrived the tranſport ſhip Queen, from Corke, with recruits for the regiments in the Weſt-Indies.

About ten days before her arrival, a conſpiracy was diſcovered to have been entered into by a number of the people on board, to ſeize the ſhip and carry her into America, where they propoſed ſelling the ſhip and cargo, which conſiſts chiefly of gun-powder. After ſome reſiſtance the ringleaders were ſecured in irons.

A few days before the arrival of the above ſhip, an officer on board (ſuppoſed to be in a fit of inſanity) deliberately threw himſelf overboard, and every effort made to ſave him proved ineffectual.

That dreadful diſorder, the ſmall-pox, is brought to this iſland among the recruits deſtined here; but we are happy to add, that every precaution is taken by the commanding officer of the garriſon to prevent the ſpreading of the infection. A precaution which does honour to his humanity, and entitles him to the warmeſt thanks of the inhabitants.

This morning arrived an armed brig, carrying 12 guns and 60 men, from Liverpool and Corke bound to St. Vincent. She brings no later accounts of affairs in Europe than we have already had.

NASSAU, *(N. P.) July* 2.

This day the Endymion 44 gun ſhip, armed *en flute*, commanded by lieutenant Woodruff, and having on board the 47th regiment, arrived off this bar from Halifax.

July 13. A turtling veſſel which arrived on Sunday from the coaſt of Cuba, was, on Friday laſt, ſpoken with by a perſon in an open boat from the ſhore, who informed the turtler that orders were received at Port Principe, from the Havanna, for the guarda coaſtas to ſeize every Engliſh veſſel they met with on the coaſt.

July 16. At the Havanna, about three weeks ſince, nothing like war, or the expectation of any ſuch event, was talked of.

Admiral Affleck, at Jamaica, has iſſued a proclamation, offering a bounty of three pounds ſterling to ſuch able ſeamen as ſhall enter on board his majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation. The ſame is alſo offered here by captain Burden of his majeſty's brig Alert, who has likewiſe advertiſed for a number of Bahama pilots.

Late accounts from Cuba inform us of a large body of the inhabitants of the country, in the vicinage of Cape Antonio, having taken up arms, and fixed themſelves on a commanding ſituation which they had fortified. The language of the inſurgents was, that they had equal claims to freedom with other men, and that they were determined to follow the example ſet them by the French in aſſerting thoſe claims.

MONTEGO-BAY, *(Jamaica) July* 17.

Thurſday arrived his majeſty's cutter Advice, lieutenant Wray, commander; and yeſterday his majeſty's ſhip Brune, captain Gould, of 32 guns. The Brune left Port-Royal on Wedneſday morning. She came round the weſt end, and is to cruiſe on this ſide of the iſland till the convoy ſails. Both the Brune and the cutter have orders to impreſs, but not to diſtreſs the homeward bound veſſels. The cutter, however, began to preſs on Thurſday without exception; the conſequence was, that the ſhips were entirely deſerted, and a total ſtop put to their loading at this momentous period. The arrival of the Brune, we are informed, has harmoniſed matters; the impreſſed have been returned, except thoſe who choſe voluntarily to enter.——The Brune ſailed again yeſterday evening.

Captain Roper, of the Creſcent, touched at Barbadoes the 6th inſtant, and captain Finley, of the Hammond, at Dominica, the 7th; at both iſlands they were in the ſame ſtate of uncertainty as we are of the event of affairs at home. Captain Roper informs, that the 49th regiment had been ſome time landed at Barbadoes before his arrival, and that governor Parry was recently returned from England, to reſume his adminiſtration of that iſland.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua,) July 20.

Governor Parry arrived at Barbadoes in the Halifax packet on the 24th ult. to reſume the government of that iſland. The Halifax arrived here on Thurſday, and ſailed again on Saturday evening for Montſerrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola, on her return to Europe.

By advices received to-day from leeward, we learn, that four frigates, a few days ago, touched at Barbadoes, from England, in their way to Jamaica, and that they landed two regiments for the garriſon of Grenada. The lateſt news from England were of the 10th; admiral Barrington had not ſailed, but was momently expected with his fleet to put to ſea, and the general idea was, that he was to join the duke of Sudermania's force in the Baltic.—No mention is made of the event of peace or war with Spain, ſo that we may conclude it on the 10th of June undetermined.

The Spaniards at Porto-Rico, dreading an attack, are exerting themſelves to put their iſland in a defenſible ſtate. They have purchaſed, very lately, great quantities of lumber at Santa Cruz and St. Thomas's. At Trinidad they are erecting a fort, and ſeem alſo to apprehend, ſhould a rupture take place, a viſit from us—They are not, in that colony, it ſeems, at all in a ſituation to act offenſively againſt our veſſels or territories.

Some time in the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday morning, a faſt ſailing Spaniſh ſchooner got into Engliſh harbour, and was quietly anchored near his majeſty's ſhip Truſty. At day break, one of the lieutenants of that ſhip went on board, without ſuſpecting her to be a foreigner, and found her to be of the above deſcription, laden with mules:—Upon inquiring into the reaſon of their entrance, the captain alleged, want of graſs for the ſtock, and being deſtitute of proviſions. This not being ſatisfactory, ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of, and will be detained until the opinion of the crown officer is known reſpecting her.

Such a circumſtance never happened before, and although her intentions may have been innocent, yet there is great room for contrary ſuſpicion:—Coming from the Caraccas at a critical period like the preſent—ſo many iſlands to make beſides this, with greater facility; entering a harbour difficult of acceſs, and frequented only by our marine forces; pleading want of graſs or proviſions, articles ſo eaſily got rid of by throwing them overboard, are circumſtances that make ſo much againſt her, that it is more than probable ſhe will ſuffer for her folly and temerity.

DOVER, (N. H.) *Auguſt* 12.

A gentleman of this town, who has a very fine burning-glaſs, a ſhort time ſince made the following experiment:—He took a ſmall piece of thin pewter and bored a hole through it, the bigneſs of a pin; then taking the burning-glaſs, he melted a piece of ſpectacle glaſs, and let one drop fall on the hole in the pewter, which has formed an excellent microſcope. Take a pin, and dip the head into ſtanding water, and let the water, taken up on the head of the pin, be put on this drop of glaſs, then looking through upon the oppoſite ſide, you may diſcover an ocean of water, in which are millions of live creatures of different kinds and ſizes, ſwimming about, ſome of which appear as large as beans: take the point of the ſmalleſt cambric needle and put upon one ſide, and look through the other, you may diſcover a large pyramid, or a vaſt large ſteeple; in ſhort,

the vaſt magnitude which this drop of glaſs will give the ſmalleſt ſubſtance, is ſo curious, as to outgo all credulity, and reflects the higheſt honour on the diſcoverer.

SALEM, *Auguſt* 17.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Liſbon, to a merchant in Salem, June 23.

"The advices we have lately received from Italy, Spain, France and England, inform of their having noble harveſts of wheat, and all over this kingdom the crops yield abundantly, and of the beſt quality, which occaſions prices to lower daily.

"The diſpute between Great-Britain and Spain is not yet ſettled:—A little time will ſhew whether we ſhall have peace or war, as Mr. Fitzherbert is now at the court of Madrid negotiating that buſineſs."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 16.

By captain Henry Williams, who arrived here laſt Friday night in 19 days from 'Statia, and 21 from Martinico, we are informed, that the day he left Martinico an American ſloop arrived there which ſpoke with a Spaniſh privateer brig of fourteen guns; the captain of which informed the American, that he was cruiſing to windward for Engliſh veſſels; and that the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets had had an engagement in the Mediterranean ſeas.

The 23d of July a ſhip belonging to Philadelphia arrived at 'Statia in 25 days from Liſbon (having 5 or 600 barrels of flour on board.) The captain informed, that, before he left Liſbon, news arrived there, that in Spain the people were almoſt mad for a war with England, and that they had actually ſtabbed the prime miniſter in the ſtreet becauſe he was for peace.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Matty, captain Key, 18 days from Barbadoes—brings accounts that the Engliſh had ſailed on a ſecret expedition againſt the Spaniards.

MIDDLETOWN, *Auguſt* 14.

Migration to the Weſtern Territory.

Much has been ſaid of the diminution of the population of the United States, to be dreaded from migrations to the Weſtern Country. This apprehenſion is ill-founded. The increaſe of people in theſe ſtates by births is 150,000 annually, being one twentieth part of the whole number of the inhabitants; whereas the migration to the Weſtern Country, as ſtated lately in congreſs, by the hon. Mr. Brown, is only 15,000 annually on an average.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 21.

On Thurſday laſt colonel M'Gillivray, and the other chiefs of the Creek nation, ſailed from this port for St. Mary's river, in high ſpirits, and greatly pleaſed with having concluded a treaty of peace and friendſhip with the United States.

The iſſue of the negotiation with the Creeks, obſerves a correſpondent, muſt give pleaſure to every friend to humanity, and the peace and honour of the United States. The ſolemn ratification of this juſt and equal treaty, with which the Creeks appear to be ſo fully ſatisfied, and which has received the deliberate ſanction of the preſident of the United States, and of the ſenate, affords the happieſt proſpects of laſting peace and tranquillity to our ſouthern frontiers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Balls-town, dated Auguſt 17.

"I have this ſeaſon made a conſiderable quantity of maple ſugar, a part of which I mean in a ſhort time to forward to your market. Prejudice may perhaps have ſome influence upon me when I ſay it is in every reſpect equal to the beſt quality from the Weſt-Indies—This I will aver poſitively, however, that very few ſamples from that quarter have ever exceeded it."

The governor of Jamaica has laid an embargo on all Britiſh ſhips bound to the United States.

Extract of a letter from Poſt Vincennes, June 23.

"The ſavages are extremely troubleſome, and every traveller in this country may be ſaid to run the gantlope, wherever he goes in it.

"I am inclined to believe under the preſent complexion of things, that any treaty with the Indians, were it practicable, would only tend to invite their farther depredations; ſince experience teaches us, that the preſents they receive on ſuch occaſions, prove but incitements to the renewal of hoſtilities, in order to obtain, by a freſh treaty, the repetition of the public generoſity."

Auguſt 24. The accounts which we daily receive from Europe and the Weſt-Indies, reſpecting the diſpute between England and Spain, ſtill wear a warlike aſpect—and although they may be erroneous in particulars, yet they appear to agree to this, that an accommodation will not ſo eaſily be brought about, as hath been imagined.

From Long-Iſland we are informed that the bloody flux is very rife, and proves ſo fatal that none of thoſe who are ſeized with it recover, but are preſently carried off, inſomuch that four perſons have lately died, and it is become ſo epidemical that numbers have, within a day or two paſt, been ſeized with it, and there are little hopes of reſtoring them to health. It ſeems at preſent to be confined to the diſtrict of the town of Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 24.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François, Auguſt 6.

"Yeſterday arrived ſeveral veſſels from Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia, in which were upwards of 3000 barrels of flour. Before theſe arrivals, we were well ſupplied: we had as much flour in ſtores as will ſerve the conſumption as long as it will keep good.

"We have now a civil war throughout this iſland: citizens are fighting againſt citizens, and trade is entirely at a ſtand, and unſafe: it is a very critical time, and very dangerous to have debts out. Produce has got exceeding high and ſcarce: a great part of the people's time is taken up with the preſent diſturbances, ſo that they cannot attend to the plantations. Molaſſes is not got at any price.

Extract of a letter from Hiſpaniola.

"Some time ago, the citizens of the iſland aſſembled, and choſe delegates from each diſtrict, to meet at St. Mark's in aſſembly, with authority to make laws for the government of the iſland. They met, and made a number of laws: theſe laws were approved of by the inhabitants of the north, and diſapproved of by the ſouth ſide of the iſland; but the aſſembly attempted to enforce them, and enliſted all the king's troops, at eight dollars per month, and a bit a day wages:—ſeized upon a French 74 gun ſhip, and a frigate which lay in the harbour, and manned them: they alſo enrolled all the inhabitants of the north, and drafted them by turns. Any perſon who is drafted, and does not turn out to enforce the aſſembly's laws, is put into confinement. Any perſon drafted is free from arreſt for debt while in ſervice, or in going to or coming from head quarters, or for fifteen days after their return. In conſequence of this law, a number of people have purchaſed goods from merchants and maſters of veſſels, and taken protection by joining the troops.

"The inhabitants of the ſouth armed and aſſembled themſelves in great bodies, and were prepared to attack St. Mark's; they had got a frigate and ſome other veſſels of force with troops on board, which ſailed on the 3d inſtant for St. Mark's, to endeavour to diſperſe the aſſembly and troops.

"Whig and tory diſputes are carried to a great height, and in many parts of the iſland, theſe diſputes have produced blood-ſhed, and from appearances, will be very ſerious."

From a late London Paper.

Particulars of the attack made by Tippoo Saib on Travancore, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the 29th of December laſt.

TIPPOO commenced his operations by a general aſſault on the lines. Three guns were fired from a battery towards the hills, as a ſignal for the reſt to commence. The rajah of Travancore's people ſeem to have been ſurpriſed, as Tippoo's people got poſſeſſion of the baſtion without oppoſition, but were ſoon repulſed by the Nairs. At the ſame time an attack was made about ten miles weſtward of the firſt opened battery. His guns ſoon made a breach in the walls; he then ordered the ditch to be filled with bales of cotton, and ſoon after ſtormed and took poſſeſſion of about three miles of the lines and twelve baſtions. The rajah's troops then collected inſtantly to the amount of many thouſands, and attacked the aſſailants, who fled precipitately to the breach in hopes of making an eſcape. Here, however, their progreſs was ſtopped by means of the immenſe quantity of cotton which had taken fire, and burnt with violence, and here they were obliged to ſtand to be cut down by the Nairs till the flames were extinguiſhed. At leaſt one thouſand three hundred heads were chopped off in this dreadful interval and kicked into the flames. Among the ſlain were two men of high rank. Tippoo was there himſelf mounted on a white horſe; the horſe was wounded and he was obliged to mount another, with which he rode off through the remains of the burning cotton—it might truly be ſaid that *hell and deſtruction followed after him.*—This was reckoned a very ſevere check to Tippoo, and will no doubt exaſperate him to ſtill greater exertions.

This tyrant, after making a retreat, muſtered his army on the 30th of December, and found no leſs than 3000 miſſing, over and above the killed and wounded. Tippoo is now waiting for heavy cannon with an intention of attacking Cranganore, one of the forts claimed by him from the rajah of Travancore.—The Engliſh are bound by treaty to aſſiſt and defend the rajah of Travancore, who is guaranteed in his poſſeſſions by the treaty of peace between the Eaſt-India company and Tippoo Saib; and he has made a claim on the aſſiſtance and ſupport of the Britiſh government to enable him to repel the wanton attacks of this reſtleſs and ambitious tyrant.

Aug. 26. Yeſterday arrived here, from Liverpool, the ſhip Ceres, captain Angus, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks. Captain Angus left Liverpool the 4th of July, when nothing determinative had occurred as to the expected war between England and Spain; but very great preparations were making on both ſides, to commence hoſtilities in the moſt active manner, ſhould the negotiations between the two courts not bring about an amicable accommodation. The public opinion was ſo much divided as to the event of thoſe negotiations, that it was impoſſible to form a deciſion on that important point.—Our readers are referred to the foreign head of this paper, which contains extracts from the Britiſh prints, with which captain Angus was ſo kind as to furniſh us.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth town, Auguſt 18.

"The fatal effects of wild cherry tree leaves to cattle, eſpecially in the dog-days, have frequently been experienced, and ought to make people very cautious of throwing the loppings or tops of ſaid trees in the highways or ſtreets, to the great injury of their neighbours. A recent inſtance, which confirms the above, happened at Chatham, by which a perſon loſt two cows by partaking of this deſtructive poiſon."

A late Portſmouth paper aſſerts the following to be a fact——A gentleman of this town, famous for his poetical and muſical talents, was one day diverting himſelf by a ſolo on the violin. He had not played long before a mouſe, attracted by the muſic, crept from a crevice in a corner of the room, and came and ſeated itſelf on its hind legs immediately between the gentleman's feet, and there remained with its head erect until the gentleman concluded, when it very politely withdrew.

Extract of a letter from Wrentham, Maſſachuſetts, dated July 26.

"Yeſterday between the hours of twelve and one o'clock there fell in this place the moſt deſtructive ſtorm of hail perhaps ever known in New-England—the cloud aroſe in the weſt, very black, and rolling in columns one over another, very rapidly, until the whole horizon was overcaſt. The cloud was highly charged with the electric fluid, evidenced by the frequent and vaſt exploſions, though ſo high as not to be greatly terrifying. But it is not in my power to deſcribe the terror and deſtruction of the hail, I will only relate the ſimple facts: By the beſt information I can get, it began to hail about a mile and a half S. W. from the meeting-houſe, and advanced through the whole ſtreet with an increaſing width as it advanced, its extent from the meeting-houſe was about two miles from the E. S. E. to the N. and N. W. when the wind ſhifting to the W. by N. drove it more to the E. —In its courſe it cut down all kinds of grain in a deplorable manner.—The rye that was not previouſly cut up was nearly ruined, and that which was (which was generally the caſe) was nearly half beat out of the huſk upon the ground—gardens were ruined, whole fields of Indian corn laid waſte, trees barked and their boughs broken off, and many tore up by the roots, and at leaſt half the fruit driven from the fruit trees, and thoſe remaining too much bruiſed to come to maturity—The force of the hail was ſufficient to kill the birds, which were found dead under the trees—large quantities of glaſs were broken in the meeting-houſe, and Mr. Mann's tavern in particular, ſuffered greatly, having the greater part of the glaſs in front broken. Some affirm they took up the hail-ſtones as large as gooſe eggs; many were really as large as hen's eggs; their ſhapes irregular and various, from oval to cylindrical of two inches long; the quantity which fell was aſtoniſhing, three inches deep upon a level; and this morning, ſun an hour and an half high, they were ſtill remaining in heaps, many of them larger than an ounce ball, though many of the preceding days had been extremely warm, and the earth conſequently much heated, where they had driven into conſiderable heaps, by adhering and amaſſing they formed columns of ice twelve inches long, and as large as a man's arm—Thus as fine a proſpect of plenteous productions of the earth as ever was known, was in a few moments blaſted."

SAVANNA, *July* 29.

His excellency the governor, on the 19th inſt. iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for the murderer of the Cuſſitah Indian, near the Oconee river, about the 4th of this month, and 50l. for the other offender—one half of ſaid ſums to be paid on the ſaid offender or offenders being ſecured in a good and ſufficient gaol within this ſtate, and on lodging the neceſſary evidence with the attorney-general, the other moiety to be paid on trial and conviction of the offender or offenders aforeſaid.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 21.

By captain Dickſon of the ſhip Louiſa, who arrived here the 18th inſtant from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that great confuſion ſtill prevails in Hiſpaniola; that the crew of a 74 gun ſhip had mutined againſt their captain, and drove him on ſhore; that frequent ſkirmiſhes have happened among the iſlanders and ſoldiers, in which ſome lives have been loſt—On the 8th inſtant off Cape Nichola Mole, captain Dickſon fell in with fifty ſail of merchantmen from Jamaica bound to Great-Britain, under convoy of three frigates and a ſloop of war.—On the 13th in lat. 31. 21. and long. 74. ſpoke the ſhip Britannia, captain Duncan, from this port, bound to Jamaica—out 12 days.

ANNAPOLIS, SEPT. 2.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, of the 29th of June.

"The crop of wheat in this kingdom proves the beſt and moſt abundant one we have had for many years; the ſame in Spain, and all over Italy.

"Peace is likely to be laſting, as the advices from Spain mention matters to be ſettled with Great-Britain."

Meſſieurs GREEN, Annapolis.

IN your laſt paper, I diſcover a curious production "*For the Maryland Gazette,*" headed with "*Everlaſting damnation.*" In juſtice to that ſubject, I beg leave to make a few remarks upon the eſſay. The gentleman ſtarts at the "dreadful idea" of "*everlaſting.*" But if "*eternal torture*" will not deter men from wickedneſs, moſt certainly a ſhorter or limitted time will not. Where then can be the utility of reprobating the idea of "everlaſting?" Will a contrary opinion be productive of leſs vice and more virtue? 'Tis humbly and rationally conceived quite the reverſe. Shall any lover and promoter of virtue in civil, religious, or domeſtic ſociety, fly in the face of the *idea* of a judgment calculated to deter men from evil, by holding out a conſideration of future puniſhment? "*Puniſhment ought to be proportioned to the crime.*" If this be the foundation of his argument, I will grant his premiſes, and therefrom point out, as a juſt concluſion, the perpetuity of "damnation." It is a juſt maxim, The magnitude of a crime is in proportion to the dignity of the character againſt whom it was committed. My conduct, that would be nothing more than an inſult to an equal, would be treaſon to a prince. Thus the offence may

nifies in proportion to the dignity of the offended. Let us conſider man as violating the laws of the great *Supreme! King* of kings, and *Lord* of lords! Offending and flying in the face of his *Maker*, and contemning his authority by profane conduct. Are not ſuch crimes committed againſt the majeſtic INFINITY himſelf, properly called "*infinite offences!*" "The puniſhment ought to be proportioned to the crime. Then an infinite offence muſt juſtly deſerves an infinite puniſhment; but man cannot bear this in degree; wherefore he muſt in duration, which extends it to "everlaſting." If the immenſe dignity, and infinite juſtice of *God* can be diminiſhed, we may then cry out—"What a dreadful idea." But God is "juſt;" he will enforce the penals of his law upon relentleſs delinquents, which juſtice and truth declare to be "*everlaſting damnation.*" He is alſo "merciful," and freely, through the *mediator*, will abſolve and receive all ſincere penitents. What rational creature can aſk or expect more merciful terms from his Creator, than ſufficient time and means to repent, believe and obey, and thereupon to receive ſalvation? What can be expected but everlaſting puniſhment (after ſufficient probation) for daring inſolence and rebellion againſt the eternal *God* of Heaven? Shall a creature violate the commands of his Creator, refuſe his ſervice, reject his offers, call in queſtion his authority, defy his omnipotence, diſregard his ommipreſence and omniſcience, and yet preſumptuouſly ſuppoſe ſuch complicated crimes are not deſerving an infinite chaſtiſement? Such offenders ſhould tremble, indeed, at the *idea* of the "dreadful judgment," when God can and will "hurl the thunderbolt" of vengeance, and juſtly repay, in proportion to the crimes of provoking, daring offenders.—Let none put ſo momentous a concern to an uncertain venture. *Now is the accepted time; now is the day of ſalvation.* O INFINITY! O PERPETUITY! futurity and eternity.

Can *Newton's* pupils tell, e'er time be paſt,
How many years *eternity* will laſt?
Can he who ſcann'd the holy city ſay,
When *ſets* the SUN of an eternal day?
"*Never!*" where ſinks the *damn'd* at that dread ſound?
Into a gulph how dark, and how profound!

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. JOHN SUTER's, in George-Town, on the 11th Day of October next,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, iſſued by the ſtate of Maryland againſt the property of the ſecurities of John H. Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, viz. one tract or parcel of land called Blue Hill, containing 64 acres; one tract of land called Hay Park, containing 40 acres; Part of the Reſurvey on Wolf's Cow, containing 820 acres; Part of Magruder and Beall's Honeſty, and part of the Reſurvey thereon, containing 250 acres, the property of Robert Peter.—And on the following day, at the ſame place, will be ſold ſeveral houſes and lots in George-town, taken by virtue of the ſame writ of *fieri facias*, viz. one lot or portion of ground in George-town known and diſtinguiſhed by number eight, containing ſixty-ſeven feet four inches and a half front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a good framed ſtore-houſe, the property of colonel John Murdock; one lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and diſtinguiſhed by number twenty, containing ſixty-ſix feet front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a framed dwelling houſe, the property of Richard Thompſon; one lot or portion of ground in Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakins, addition to George-town, known and diſtinguiſhed by number one, containing thirty feet front, and one hundred feet back, whereon is a framed ſtore-houſe, the property of William Deakins, junior; part of a lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and diſtinguiſhed by number forty-ſeven, containing thirty feet front, and ſeventy feet back, ſubject to a ground rent of ten ſhillings currency per foot, whereon is a large two-ſtory brick ſtore houſe, and a framed granary, the property of Bernard O'Neill.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.
Auguſt 28, 1790. 10 7 6

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted—

THAT I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at their ſitting in November next, for a commiſſion to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforeſaid, to wit——Part of ARNOLD GRAY, Part of ROPER RANGE, Part of BRIGHT SEAT, Part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, Part of LINTHICOME'S WALKS, and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and purſuant to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber means to petition the next general aſſembly for a law to paſs enabling him to diſpoſe of and to veſt certain property to which he is entitled.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Upper-Marlborough, Auguſt 29, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, directed to me, from this general court, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the higheſt bidder, for ready caſh only, at the dwelling houſe of colonel JOHN ADDISON, near Oxon Hill, in Prince-George's county, on the 8th day of September next,

EIGHT likely NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children—To ſatisfy a judgment obtained at the ſuit of John Hall againſt ſaid Addiſon and wife, adminiſtrators of Thomas Watkins, deceaſed.

Edward Lloyd Wailes,
Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituated on Patowmack, in Charles county, called TOTTERSHALL'S GIFT, containing about four hundred acres—The ſoil is tolerably adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco. One fourth of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, the remaining three fourths in three annual equal payments. Bond with good ſecurity will be required, and intereſt from the firſt of January enſuing.

10 7 6 SAMUEL HAWKINS.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dreſſer,
—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

A Quantity of HAIR,

OF DIFFERENT COLOURS and LENGTHS.

HE begs leave to acquaint thoſe ladies who wiſh for conveniency and little trouble, that he makes TOUPEE and ELASTIC CUSHIONS that ſit eaſy and firm upon the head without any trouble of pinning; and, when dreſſed, no head of hair whatever, though dreſſed by the compleateſt hand, can look better or more natural, ſo that a lady, in a few minutes, may complete her own hair-dreſſing. Entire whole TATES made upon the ſame conſtruction; alſo, faſhionable WIGS——Ladies who wiſh to have any alteration in any they have got from other hair-dreſſers, he will do it on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS.

He has alſo juſt received from France, via Philadelphia, a variety of articles in the line of his profeſſion, among which are the following, viz.—Perfumes of all kinds; different ſorts of pomatum, hard and ſoft; plain and perfumed powder; powder knives and bags; ladies elegant pocket bottles; court plaiſter; dreſſing and fine tooth combs; ſwan-ſkin, cat-ſkin, and ſilk puffs; ladies powder boxes, with puffs; hair-pins, long and ſhort, double and ſingle; tooth-bruſhes: razors in caſes, and razor-ſtrops; ſhaving boxes, ſoap and bruſhes; waſh-balls; hair-riband; band-boxes; craping, pinching, and toupee irons.

He has likewiſe for SALE, an elegant faſhionable HEAD-DRESS, from London.

Said CATON reſpectfully returns his ſincere thanks to all his cuſtomers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does, and always will do, his utmoſt to oblige.

ANTHONY MANN,

DRUGGIST,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, at the corner of Market and Calvert ſtreets, BALTIMORE, has juſt received, by the laſt arrivals,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS, of the beſt qualities—and will receive, from time to time, ſuch ſupplies as to enable him to ſell as reaſonable as any other perſon on the continent——With a variety of PATENT MEDICINES, and a few DRY PAINTS, ſuch as PRUSSIAN BLUE, VERMILLION, VENETIAN RED, YELLOW OAKER, SPANISH BROWN and KING'S YELLOW.

All maſters of veſſels, private families, ſtore-keepers and ferries, may be furniſhed with every article they have occaſion for, at the ſhorteſt notice.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly of Maryland to eſtabliſh a market in Eaſton, and to regulate the ſame. 8 w

AUGUST 25, 1790.

Take Notice!

WE, the ſubſcribers, intend to petition the next county court of Anne-Arundel, for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries and lines of TIMBER NECK, GOSLING'S ADVENTURE, VACANT LANE, TAYLOR'S LOT, MILFORD, and PROCTER'S PARK.

DORSEY JACOBS,
ZACHARIAH JACOBS,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.

September 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the Proprietors of The Lord Mayor in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for an amendment to the act made the laſt ſeſſion for draining and reclaiming of the ſaid Marſh. w 8

September 1, 1790. 10 16 10

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

W. ALEXANDER, and CO.

—BEING DISSOLVED—

ALL thoſe, therefore, who ſtand any ways in debt for dealings with me under that firm, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their reſpective accounts before the 15th inſtant, as longer indulgence cannot be given. It is hoped due regard will be paid to this my laſt public CALL, and prevent a more diſagreeable ONE from an officer, which delinquents may expect.

W. ALEXANDER.

*** BUSINESS in future will be carried on more extenſively by W. ALEXANDER, who offers CASH for two ſmart NEGRO LADS, between the age of twelve and ſixteen.

September 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to confirm the laſt WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorcheſter county, deceaſed, according to the intention of the teſtator.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

Auguſt 13, 1790. 3

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

A PETITION will be preferred to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying that the ſeat of juſtice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at CHOPTANK Bridge. 3

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for a divorce from her huſband, THOMAS BOYLAN.

MARY BOYLAN.

THE ſubſcriber, finding from an arrangement of his buſineſs, which has nearly taken place within theſe few weeks, from which he conceives himſelf under great obligations to many perſons for the indulgence he has met with theſe eight or ten years paſt, in the line of his profeſſion (as alſo many other ways) for which they have, in this public manner, his ſincere thanks; and have to inform them, and the public in general, that he hath, at this time, a ſet of good hands, ſuch as houſe-joiners, carpenters and ſawyers, (and all are good,) together with thoſe, and his own particular attention that he is determined to give, will enable him to undertake work upon very reaſonable terms, ſuch as may be agreed on before any part of the labour is begun, which ſhall be completed in a neat faithful manner, with punctuality and diſpatch.

The ſubſcriber will be particularly obliged to thoſe in arrears to him, either on bond, note or book account, if they will make it convenient to ſettle the ſame, at any rate through the month of Auguſt, as he can aſſure them the nature of his buſineſs abſolutely requires it. Attention to this and the above will very much oblige

THOMAS BICKNELL.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, July 6, 1790. 7 X

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands three inches high, five years old laſt May, his two hind feet white as high as his fetlocks, his left fore hoof white, he has a narrow blaze in his forehead, the right ſide of his lower lip white, a ſmall ſlim head, and his near eye a glaſs eye, a middling long ſprig tail docked, a ſmall ſaddle-ſpot on the left ſide of his back, in handling of his hind parts he is very apt to kick, he trots and canters ſhort, and is very proud in a bridle, and a laſting ſpirit for work or riding. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings beſides what the law allows.

Aug. 1, 1790. 4 Rd. TIDINGS.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity. X

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands, lying northwest of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of congress on the seventeenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, relative to certain locations and surveys made by, or on account of the Virginia troops on continental establishment upon lands between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, northwest of the Ohio, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And, whereas the agents for such of the troops of the state of Virginia who served on the continental establishment in the army of the United States, during the late war, have reported to the executive of the said state, that there is not a sufficiency of good land on the south-easterly side of the river Ohio, according to the act of cession from the said state to the United States, and within the limits assigned by the laws of the said state, to satisfy the said troops for the bounty lands due to them, in conformity to the said laws: to the intent therefore, that the difference between what has already been located for the said troops, on the south-easterly side of the said river, and the aggregate of what is due to the whole of the said troops, may be located on the north-westernly side of the said river, and between the Sciota and Little Miami rivers, as stipulated by the said state.

Be it further enacted, That the secretary of the department of war, shall make return to the executive of the state of Virginia of the names of such of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the line of the said state, who served in the army of the United States on the continental establishment during the late war, and who in conformity to the laws of the said state, are entitled to bounty lands; and shall also in such return state the aggregate amount in acres due to the said line by the laws aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said agents to locate to and for the use of the said troops, between the rivers Sciota and Little Miami, such a number of acres of good land, as shall, together with the number already located between the said two rivers and the number already located on the south-easterly side of the river Ohio, be equal to the aggregate amount, so to be returned as aforesaid by the secretary of the department of war.

And be it further enacted, That the said agents, as soon as may be after the locations, surveys and allotments are made and completed, shall enter in regular order, in a book to be by them provided for that purpose, the bounds of each location and survey between the said two rivers, annexing the name of the officer, non-commissioned officer or private originally entitled to each; which entries being certified by the said agents or the majority of them, to be true entries, the book containing the same shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, to cause letters patent to be made out in such words and form as he shall devise and direct, granting to such person so originally entitled to bounty lands, to his use, and to the use of his heirs or assigns, or his or their legal representative or representatives, his her or their heirs or assigns, the lands designated in the said entries: Provided always, that before the seal of the United States shall be affixed to such letters patent, the secretary of the department of war shall have endorsed thereon that the grantee therein named, was originally entitled to such bounty lands, and that he has examined the bounds thereof with the book of entries filed in the office of the secretary of state, and finds the same truly inserted; and every such letters patent shall be countersigned by the secretary of state, and a minute of the date thereof, and of the name of the grantees shall be entered of record in his office, in a book to be specially provided for the purpose.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state as soon as may be after the letters patent shall be so completed and entered of record, to transmit the same to the executive of the state of Virginia, to be by them delivered to each grantee; or in case of his death, or that right of the grantee shall have been legally transferred before such delivery, then to his legal representative or representatives, or to one of them.

And be it further enacted, That no fees shall be charged for such letters patent and record, to the grantees, their heirs or assigns, or to his or their legal representative or representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved August 10th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

August 13, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL, late of West river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, to 2 WILLIAM-HENRY HALL, Executor.

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this mode of informing you that I offer myself as a candidate for the lower eastern shore district of this state at the ensuing election of representatives of congress—and I chose this manner of soliciting the honour of your suffrages, because I deemed it most respectful, and that my ambition to serve you to the best of my humble abilities might be easily and extensively known.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the greatest respect,
Your devoted servant,
W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, Lower E. S. District,
August 22, 1790. 2

THE
ANNAPOLIS RACES
Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next. 2

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern—

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next session of assembly for an allowance to be made to him in the public levy for Prince-George's county, of certain hogsheads of tobacco which were lost out of Broad Creek warehouse, and which he, as inspector, was obliged to make good to the holders of the notes, as will appear by their receipts in his possession.

Aug. 15, 1790. 2 ZACHARIAH WADE.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to liberate him from his present confinement in gaol, in the county aforesaid, for debts he is unable to pay. w8

2 BENJAMIN LANE.

August 13, 1790.

THE CREDITORS of GEORGE THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to meet at Mr. JOSHUA TURNER'S, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of September 1790, with their claims properly authenticated, to receive their proportionable parts of the assets in my hands.

2 Wm. THOMAS, jun. Admr.

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB LUSBY, living near South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a STRAY, a black BULL, with some white under his belly, short tail, the end of which is white, about four years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 2

TO BE RENTED,
THE HOUSE
Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire.

POSSESSION may be had on the first day of October. The above property will be sold for cash or on credit. Inquire of the PRINTERS. 3

FOR SALE,
That VALUABLE
HOUSE AND LOT,

IN Annapolis, which belongs to captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.—POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to

14 G. DUVALL.

July 23, 1790.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL CARROLL, jun. late of Montgomery county, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said estate to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment. w4

3 NOTLEY YOUNG, GEORGE DIGGES, } Administrators.

To be Sold,
A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 28

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Wednesday the first day of September next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 215 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out-buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorsey, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Red-House Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security.——Any person wishing to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. Permission will be given to seed a fall crop, and possession given in November next.

tf R. PINDELL.

Hagar's-Town, July 9, 1790. 9

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College—

RESOLVED, That this board meet on Monday the 13th of September, and then take into consideration the propriety of appointing an usher, or second assistant to the professor of languages, and also a master of the French language, and that notice of the said meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed by order,
A. C. HANSON, Pres. pro. tem.

Annapolis, August 10, 1790. 2

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 9

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER'S FERRY the 16th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at PISCATAWAY the 20th——and at BLADENSBURGH the 27th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attendance, with the books, will be given at those places a day or two before the days of sale, in order that all those in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances. RINALDO JOHNSON.

Upper-Marlborough, August 7, 1790. 4

COMEDY of the CONTRAST,
Written by a Citizen of the United States, and published (under an Assignment of the Copy-Right),
By THOMAS WIGNELL.

THE subscribers, (to whom the Editor thankfully professes his obligations,) may reasonably expect an apology for the delay which has attended the appearance of THE CONTRAST—but as the true cause cannot be declared without leading to a discussion, which the Editor wishes to avoid, he hopes that the care and expence which have been bestowed upon this book, will be accepted without further scrutiny, as an atonement for his seeming negligence. *(The subscribers are requested to call at this office for their books.)* 3X

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLIS.

Somerset county, July 31, 1790. 5

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

THAT they intend to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in Sept. next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a certain tract of LAND called RED HOUSE, lying in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided. 6w

July 26, 1790. 5 Rd. T. LOWNDES, JAMES WILSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.